

Soviet Union deploys SS-20

OTTAWA, June 9 (R). — NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns said today the Soviet Union had deployed its new intermediate-range ballistic missile, the SS-20, in the western military regions of the Soviet Union. He thus became the first senior alliance official to publicly reveal that the missile, which according to NATO intelligence reports can hit any target in Western Europe with its three warheads, is now operational. Senior intelligence officers at NATO headquarters in Brussels have said privately that the missile was deployed.

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Peres turns down Begin's offer to join national unity cabinet

TEL AVIV, June 9 (R). — The Israeli Labour Party today turned down an offer by Premier-designate Menachem Begin to join a national unity cabinet headed by the rightwing Likud bloc.

Labour Party chairman Shimon Peres told newsmen after meeting Mr. Begin that he had declined because of "very serious differences" between the two sides on relations with the United States and negotiations with the Arab World. But both Mr. Peres and Mr. Begin said there was a national consensus on Israeli opposition to the creation of a Palestinian state on the occupied West Bank.

"A Palestinian state, so called, in the West Bank is impossible, inconceivable from the point of view of Israel," Mr. Begin said.

The two men also agreed that their parties would oppose a PLO presence at peace

negotiations as well as a return by Israel to the precise boundaries which existed before the June 5, 1967 Middle East War.

Mr. Peres pledged that Labour would form a loyal opposition but said: "We have our own ideas on which is the better way to keep close relations with the United States and how to proceed with negotiations with Arab countries via the good offices of the U.S." The major difference between Likud and Labour is that Mr. Begin's movement is committed to oppose Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank whereas the Labour is ready for territorial compromise in that area.

Mr. Peres added that there were deep differences on economic and social issues between the socialist views of the Labour Party and the free enterprise platform of Likud. Labour still holds considerable power in the country af-

ter 29 years of rule and its control of trade unions could easily paralyse Likud domestic policies.

One of the main reasons for Mr. Begin's offer however was the attachment which the Likud leader has always professed for "Jewish unity."

His offer was also interpreted by many as a posthumous snub to Israel's first premier, David Ben-Gurion, who said he would never participate in a government that included either Communists or Mr. Begin.

Likud, meanwhile, continued inconclusive coalition negotiations with the Democratic Movement for Change (DMC), a newly-founded reformist group which holds 15 Knesset (parliament) seats.

The DMC, headed by archaeologist Yigael Yadin, shares Labour ideas over the West Bank. But it is believed to want to enter the government to avoid losing its effectiveness in a Labour-dominated opposition. Labour holds 32 seats in the new Knesset.

The two sides announced that they were setting up a joint committee to try to hammer out a common stand on foreign policy and defence. The committee will hold its first meeting tomorrow.

Asked about the chances of his party joining a Likud-led coalition, Prof. Yigael Yadin said: "So long as we agree to continue to talk there is a chance."

Mr. Yigael Horowitz, a Likud leader, was more optimistic saying he felt a common policy would be reached and that a broadly based coalition cabinet, including the DMC, will be formed in two weeks' time.



AMBASSADOR SHOT -- Turkish Ambassador to the Holy See, Mr. Taha Karim, being taken to the operating room in a Rome hospital Thursday after he was shot by two unidentified assailants. (AP wirephoto).

Armenian group claims attack against Turkish ambassador to Vatican

VATICAN CITY, June 9 (AFP). — A gunman today seriously wounded Turkey's Ambassador to the Vatican Taha Karim,

who was shot twice at point-blank range.

The gunman then fled on foot, the envoy's chauffeur declared.

Responsibility for the attack was later claimed by exiled Armenians.

Mr. Karim is the third Turkish ambassador to be attacked by Armenians in two years. Two others, Ambassador Deniz Tunali in Vienna and Ambassador Ismail Erez in Paris were slain by gunmen within two days of each other in October 1975.

An anonymous telephone call to Agence France-Press in Beirut said an underground Armenian organisation against genocide had carried out today's attack. In recent months, walls in Rome had been plastered with posters depicting thousands of Armenian corpses, the victims of the 1915 massacre of 1.5 million Armenians under the Ottoman Empire.

Mr. Karim's chauffeur described the gunman as young and of average size. He was dressed in dark clothes and waited for the envoy at a bus stop close to the ambassador's residence, the chauffeur said.

He appeared to have acted alone.

The chauffeur said Mr. Karim had just alighted from his car at his residence, not far from the Turkish Embassy in the Holy See. The ambassador entered the building's courtyard and the young man ran to him and fired twice, the chauffeur declared.

Mr. Karim collapsed. He was rushed to hospital, where sources said he had bullet wounds in his left shoulder and on the left side of his jaw. There has been no official word of his condition.

Commonwealth leaders ponder fear of war in Southern Africa, Cyprus

LONDON, June 9 (R). — Commonwealth leaders today pondered fears of war in Southern Africa and Cyprus and heard a British pledge to bring independence to its last colony in Latin America.

On the broad international scene British Prime Minister James Callaghan told a 33-nation summit that the prospects for world-wide conflict had not increased since Commonwealth leaders last met two years ago.

The London conference, also immersed in intensive debate over a controversial speech by Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew denouncing communist ambitions in developing countries, was cautioned against over-simplifying an immense issue of choice for the world.

As the summit went into a major debate on the problems of white-ruled Southern Africa, the conference spokesman said three main topics had dominated the morning session -- changing patterns of world po-

wer, Cyprus, and Belize, the British Central American colony claimed by neighbouring Guatemala.

Singapore's Mr. Lee returned to his controversial theme of the communist threat, a point of view hotly contested by some leaders of non-aligned Commonwealth states.

But conference officials said Britain's Mr. Callaghan stressed his own belief in East-West détente and economic cooperation with the communist bloc. He quoted one unnamed African leader as saying that no one needed a communist to tell him when he was oppressed.

Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser introduced a philosophical note, rejecting the notion of a monolithic communism and arguing that the system was likely to develop wide divergencies in the years ahead.

"We don't really know how divergent communism can become," he was quoted as saying.

Archbishop Makarios, President of Cyprus and Doyen of Commonwealth leaders, warned the summit that grave dangers for peace could arise from the conflict between Greek and Turkish Cypriots on the divided island.

The archbishop said that since the 1975 Commonwealth summit in Jamaica no progress

had been made towards a settlement of the crisis created by the Turkish invasion of Cyprus three years ago.

Conference officials said other delegates gave a warm welcome to the archbishop's appeal for Commonwealth backing for his view that "on no account shall we accept the facts accomplished by force."

Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff sided strongly with the archbishop, arguing that the Commonwealth must try to convince Turkey to withdraw its troops from Cyprus so that talks between the rival communities have a chance to prosper.

Mr. Callaghan, host to the leaders representing a quarter of the world's population, gave an assurance sought by a number of delegates worried by Guatemala's renewed claims to Belize.

He said no deal would be made between Britain and Guatemala without the consent of the colony's people. And he suggested that Commonwealth officials should consider setting up a special committee to study the Belize problem.

Conference sources said the officials, on orders to report back to the summit before it ends next Wednesday, would examine the possibility of extending a guarantee of security to the colony.

Turkish minority parties, independents hold key to Turkey's next government

ANKARA, June 9 (R). — Minority parties and independents held the key to Turkey's next government today after elections that failed to produce a single-party parliamentary majority to tackle the nation's deep political and economic problems.

Conservative Premier Suleyman Demirel confirmed he would submit his coalition government's resignation when the new National Assembly elected in last Sunday's poll convenes next Tuesday.

President Fahri Koruturk is then expected to ask former Premier Bulent Ecevit, whose social democratic Republican People's Party (RPP) won 213 seats in the new assembly, to form a government.

Although the RPP is now the largest party in the 450-member assembly, Mr. Ecevit today faced the problem of

attracting enough support elsewhere in the assembly to secure a vote of confidence.

Mr. Ecevit said yesterday that he, along with many other Turks, felt a unified government was necessary to deal with Turkey's pressing problems.

He called on other parties and individual parliamentarians to support the RPP, without necessarily joining it in government. He also left the door open to a possible new coalition headed by him as premier.

Ranged against Mr. Ecevit on the right are Premier Demirel's Justice Party (JP), which increased its assembly representation to 189 seats, and Deputy Premier Alpaslan Turkes' ultra-right Nationalist Movement Party (NMP), which also gained to take 16 seats compared with three in the 1973 elections.

In a crucial, undecided position -- as it has repeatedly

been in the past -- is Deputy Premier Necmettin Erbakan's strongly Islamic National Salvation Party (NSP).

The NSP, which saw its strength halved from 48 to 24 in last Sunday's elections, was in the outgoing coalition with the Justice Party and the NMP. But its relations with its partners have been increasingly embittered, and the NSP's losses were mainly to the JP and NMP.

The results have also focussed attention on four independents and four members of the much-reduced centre parties in the assembly.

At his news conference yesterday, Mr. Ecevit carefully left the door ajar to the possibility of a coalition with Mr. Erbakan. The two governed in coalition for seven months in 1974 until Mr. Ecevit found the partnership too awkward and gave up the government.

Mubarak leaves for Paris

CAIRO, June 9 (R). — Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak left here for Paris today for talks with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing on the latest developments of the Middle East situation and bilateral relations. The official Egyptian Middle East News Agency said Mr. Mubarak was also carrying a message from President Anwar Sadat to President Giscard. The agency said that Mr. Mubarak is scheduled to visit Gabon at the end of his four-day visit to Paris.

Prince Hassan to call for regulating of labour flow at ILO

By Rami G. Khouri

GENEVA, June 9 (J.T.). — His Highness Crown Prince Hassan flew to the Swiss capital city of Berne this morning for talks with Swiss officials that were expected to centre on matters of bilateral technical cooperation, including possible Swiss cooperation in light industrial schemes in Jordan.

Prince Hassan held meetings with Mr. Ernst Brugger, a member of the Swiss Federal Council and the country's Economy Minister, and other high-ranking officials. While in Berne, Prince Hassan was hosted to lunch by Mr. Brugger, and flew back here in the early evening.

Prince Hassan had a breakfast meeting in Geneva this morning with Arab labour ministers and delegates to the ILO conference, at which he outlined to them the contents of the speech he gives tomorrow morning to the ILO assembly.

The Jordan Times has learned that the Crown Prince's speech will include a call for a major new international effort to regulate and oversee the flow of both skilled and unskilled workers among nations. At this morning's breakfast talks, Prince Hassan made it clear that Jordan is willing to lead international efforts to deal with the question of migrant and emigrant labour.

Jordan's Labour Minister Issam Ajlouni has told the Jordan Times that Jordan will

follow up the Crown Prince's speech tomorrow with an effort to convene meetings here of the many states that are, like Jordan, suppliers of labour to other countries.

Initial efforts next week will bring together government, workers' and employers' representatives attending the ILO conference here, but Mr. Ajlouni also said that Jordan may sponsor an international government and workers' conference in Amman to discuss the matter in more depth.

Arab Boycott Office bans Masonic movement

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, June 9 (R). — The Arab Boycott conference today banned the international Masonic movement because of its plans to hold a conference in Israel this year.

Mr. Mohammad Mahgoub, Commissioner General of the Boycott Office, said the movement had defied repeated warnings to hold the conference elsewhere.

"This movement worked for Israel and sponsors the Zionist movement under the cover of an international social movement," he added.

The conference, which is also discussing plans to counter anti-boycott legislation in the United States, urged Arab states to implement the ban and close Masonic branches in their countries.

Freemasons are members of a secret mutual-help organisation and originated in Britain.

Mr. Mahgoub said the conference would attract thousands of visitors to Israel and would help to consolidate its economy.

Several delegates, including Iraq and Mr. Mahgoub, submitted plans to the semi-annual conference to make the U.S. legislation against the boycott ineffective.

Mr. Mahgoub said that the conference would re-appraise its policy in view of the American legislation, but did not explain what the re-appraisal meant or what strategy could be taken to fill in any gap in boycott regulations.

The plans would be discussed early next week, he said. Any chance that boycott regulations might be relaxed was now fading, following the proposed American legislation, according to delegates.

Mr. Mahgoub said that it was estimated the U.S. deficit arising from banned dealings with American companies could amount to \$30 billion in addition to putting about half a million people out of work.

He said that many firms in West European countries and Japan were awaiting the opportunity to replace American firms in Arab markets.

He said that he intended to make public the names of American firms which refused to comply with the Arab boycott and abide by the proposed U.S. legislation.

"Contrary to our standing policy of keeping secret the names of such companies, we will expose them as they come up in discussions," he said.

The Egyptian representative at the conference, Gen. Hussein Debbi, said that a ban on the American Ford Motor Company would continue because it had not submitted any documents during this session on its dealings with Israel.

The case of the West German Motor Company Volkswagen would be discussed because it has submitted documents proving it had no dealings with Israel, he said.

The conference is discussing the inclusion or removal of about 100 foreign firms from the blacklist.

Saiqa, Rejection Front clash near Tyre port

SIDON, June 9 (R). — Pro-Syrian Palestinian commandos clashed tonight with guerrillas of the Rejection Front near the southern port of Tyre, travellers from the area said.

The clash occurred two and a half hours before the expiry of a 9 p.m. deadline set by the Saiqa commando group for an agreement on entering Tyre.

The travellers said the clashes, involving all types of weapons, were in the Abdul-Aswad-Masar area about 6 kms. from Tyre.

The Sidon-Tyre highway was closed to traffic. Ambulances were seen taking wounded people from the area to Beirut. But no details were available on the casualties.

Saiqa last Tuesday gave notice to the hardliners of the Palestinian Rejection Front in Tyre that it would resort to its "own means" to enter the port if its men were not allowed in by the deadline.

Observers here said that Syria appeared to be anxious to maintain the present military balance in southern Lebanon where neither Israeli-backed rightists nor their leftist and Palestinian foes have gained ground since a major Palestinian offensive last April.

Meanwhile, local residents reported that rightist militias and their civil war adversaries traded mortar and artillery shells near Bint Jbeil, a Palestinian stronghold supplied from Tyre.

The Saiqa ultimatum was issued one day before talks in Beirut between Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam and President Elias Sarkis and other leaders which centre on the 1969 Cairo agreement

regulating the presence of Palestinian commandos in Lebanon.

Mr. Khaddam said after talks with Lebanese leaders yesterday that "... You can expect the speedy implementation of the Cairo agreement". But he did not specify which of the many interpretations of the accord would be applied.

Vital committee kills Carter energy tax plan

WASHINGTON, June 9 (R). — President Carter's energy tax plans suffered severe blows today from a key congressional committee.

The tax-writing Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives voted 31 to 5 to kill his proposal for big tax rebates for Americans who buy small, fuel-saving cars.

It then approved by 24 to 13 a weakened version of his plan to tax so-called gas-guzzling big cars, but voted to delay imposition of the tax until the 1979 model year.

The administration had wanted a stiff tax imposed on big cars starting with 1978 models, which go on the market this August.

White House spokesman Jody Powell said the president still stood behind his rebate proposal and other recommendations in his energy programme aimed at saving energy and reducing imports of foreign oil.

"It's going to be tough" to get the president's programme through Congress, Mr. Powell said. Americans would face serious problems if a conservation plan that worked was not approved.

Mr. Powell said the White House would welcome any proposals that would strengthen the administration plan but in the meantime the president would continue his efforts to win congressional acceptance of his own ideas.

The Ways and Means Committee's compromise gas-guzzler tax would not apply to any cars unless they did less than 24 kms. per gallon.

Mr. Carter had proposed that the tax initially would have applied to cars which get less than 31 kms. per gallon.

EXCLUSIVE TO THE JORDAN TIMES

An interview with Chief of the Royal Court Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf.

Read it in tomorrow's paper.

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NEWS FOCUS

Marathon talks open in Belgrade next week on East-West detente

By Michael Lockley

BELGRADE, June 9 (R). — Representatives of 35 nations open a marathon conference here next week to discuss East-West detente in Europe, with the threat of a potential clash over human rights violations looming large in the background.

The meeting, expected to last until the end of the year, is the sequel to the 1975 Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe -- the biggest diplomatic gathering in European history.

The Belgrade conference, in a newly-built 30-million-dollar modernistic centre on the banks of the Sava River, will review overall progress since the Helsinki declaration, aimed at easing East-West tension.

But senior Western diplomats, while stressing they want to avoid a slugging match with the Soviet Union which could jeopardise detente, say they will closely scrutinise the record of East European countries in implementing the Helsinki "third basket" -- with its human rights provisions.

At the same time, all the participating countries will pay close attention to the 10 principles of peaceful coexistence and military confidence-building measures (basket one) and economic cooperation (basket two), as well as security and cooperation in the Mediterranean.

The Soviet bloc countries, more positive in their assessment of progress than the 15-nation North Atlantic alliance (NATO) states, are expected to try and steer the Belgrade conference away from contentious humanitarian issues and lay emphasis on economic, military and cultural aspects.

The 1975 European conference was conceived by the Soviet Union and its allies in the 1960s.

The main open question is how hard the United States, with President Carter's outspoken stance on human rights, will hit on humanitarian issues and how sensitive the Soviet Union and its allies may prove.

President Carter, having recently put human rights as his number one priority in foreign affairs, could force East-European countries into a corner and block progress in other fields, Yugoslav officials fear.

Communist and non-aligned Yugoslavia, as host, has long voiced concern that the conference could become bogged down in wrangles over humanitarian issues. Yugoslavia also is worried that in this case, it might itself come under fire for its own record on political prisoners, although it

is far more liberal than its Warsaw Pact neighbours and allows its citizens much more freedom.

President Tito, the only World War II leader to attend the historic Helsinki summit and at 85 still physically fit and mentally razor-sharp, told U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale here recently that Yugoslavia had imprisoned only those who broke the law and were working against the security of the state.

Indirectly criticising the Carter administration's position on human rights violations, he told Mr. Mondale: "We have expressed our concern about a certain campaign conducted abroad to present questions of human rights and democracy as one of the most important issues (at the conference)."

But President Tito and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt -- latest in a stream of Western leaders to visit Belgrade, both to voice support for Yugoslavia's independence and discuss the forthcoming conference -- said they thought the chances for East-West detente had improved.

The two leaders said progress in all three "baskets" in the Helsinki accord should be thoroughly reviewed, without undue concentration on human rights.

The United States, non-European participant along with Canada, has angered the Kremlin and its East European allies with its human rights campaign and support for dissidents.

One American official close to the conference said: "Washington feels that the security situation is more or less stable and there is no longer any reason, or excuse, for East European violations of human rights. We also feel that the Soviet bloc is waging one-sided ideological warfare."

"Nevertheless the U.S. does not want to avoid linking human rights with progress in the military and economic fields. We do not want to be provocative on basket three, although we will stay firm."

Most major participating countries, he said, had drawn up extensive dossiers on both progress since Helsinki and failure to carry out some of the provisions of the accord.

If it came to a clash, Western countries would probably accuse some Soviet bloc countries of slowness in implementing pledges on family reunification, working conditions for Western journalists, the publication and distribution of Western books and newspapers, expanded tourism and emigration.

European Economic Community (EEC), feels that President Carter was probably too blunt in pursuing his human rights campaign and could make Moscow excessively defensive, according to EEC diplomats here.

"While agreeing with President Carter on his overall strategy and aims, some Common Market countries now disagree with him on tactics. His way could make people lose face, having seemingly to act under pressure. It should be a gradual process," said one top Western European diplomat close to the conference.

Diplomatic sources said the Soviet Union agreed with the general plan that the preparatory phase of the conference a relatively low-level meeting of officials, should last from June 15 until about August 1, followed by a meeting of more senior officials -- probably in September after a month's break.

The six-week preparatory meeting is due to set the date for the conference proper, its length and the modalities, such as how many committees there should be and their mandates.

But the sources said the Kremlin had suggested that the initial stage, almost entirely closed working sessions, should also include substantial talks.

The Soviet Union, and apparently its allies, apparently want to dampen down the danger of an open row with the West on human rights. We will not accept this procedure," the sources added.

Western diplomats said NATO and the EEC countries would present proposals aimed at helping to implement accords in all three baskets, but they declined to give details.

The Soviet bloc, they said, was likely to renege on proposals that the Warsaw Pact and NATO -- the opposing military alliances -- should admit no new members. This would be aimed at preventing Spain's possible NATO membership in the Atlantic alliance.

The East European countries may push for an agreement on the "non-first use" of nuclear weapons in a conflict -- a proposal already turned down by NATO as unacceptable.

If Moscow pushed hard on this, NATO countries at the conference could take up proposals disapproved by the Warsaw Pact, such as the obligatory notification of troop movements, as distinct from manoeuvres, which are mentioned in the Helsinki accord, they said.

"With the burden of all these complex issues, there is the distinct danger of a drawn-out anti-climax, with the conference bogged down in specialised committees. What we all agree on already is that the ambitious Helsinki document should not be changed or amended. It should be properly implemented," said a senior conference delegate.

Adolfo Suarez is tipped to win the Spanish general elections

Spain is about to elect its first democratic government for 41 years. The poll, on June 15, will be a historic signpost and Spaniards hope it will clarify the present confusing political scene. According to the polls the centre-rightwing coalition led by the present prime minister, the popular Adolfo Suarez, who has done a good job since he was appointed by King Juan Carlos will be the winners.

By Robert McCleghlin

MADRID (Gemin) — The Cassandras were wrong. Spain has survived the death of Gen. Franco and, far from plunging into the bloodshed and chaos blithely predicted, is about to elect its first democratic government for 41 years.

To have come so far is a remarkable achievement. With a combination of skill, luck and basic common sense King Juan Carlos and his young prime minister, Adolfo Suarez, have edged away from autocratic rule without falling into the traps that Franco had laid for would-be democrats. Instead of returning to the strife of the Civil War years (1936-39) the country has been following a slow but steady path towards democracy -- a transition practically without precedent.

True, there has been violence by extremists determined to provoke just the kind of upheaval that had been feared. But this has been stoically ignored by the politicians who have kept their heads and persuaded the army and the people to do the same.

The elections on June 15 will be a historic signpost. Spain badly needs a public vote to clarify the confusing political scene and provide a clear direction.

Beyond that their practical value will be limited. No one doubts that the dictatorship is dismantling itself, but will Spain be such a different place after the vote? Not many think so.

The barrage of political propaganda, graffiti and leaflets is a sign of the new democratic times in a country where the only posters to be seen until recently advertised bullfights. The press is nearly free and Spaniards enjoy many new liberties in films, books and magazines.

In other respects the legacy of the Franco regime is dying slowly. Worker demonstrations are put down as savagely as in the worst days of the Franco era, and the police have yet to be brought to heel.

Strikes are now legal, but only just. Some radical parties have yet to be officially endorsed. The ruling elite maintains a tight grip over the government machine and the mere fact of elections will not be enough to make it let go.

Much will depend on the role of the new parliament which has yet to be decided upon. The Senate, or upper house, will consist of 248 senators, 207 to be chosen by simple majority and the rest to be appointed by the king. The lower house will consist of 350 congressmen to be elected by a modified system of proportional representation.

The new parliament will have much of the old regime to untangle and there are demands that it be a constituent assembly, entrusted with drawing up a constitution which will make the final break with autocratic rule.

The left has resigned itself to playing a minority role and is already looking forward to



the next elections, perhaps as soon as eighteen months, when democracy is firmly established and when it may have a chance to implement its progressive policies.

The first elections after forty years of dictatorship will be a confused and confusing affair. Coming out of the shadows has been a painful experience for the hundreds of political groups used to fighting underground and few have adjusted well to the glare of democratic daylight.

Mergers and coalitions have been disappointingly few and ineffective. More than 150 political parties are to present candidates at the elections and in the circumstances it is hardly surprising that nearly a quarter of the electorate should be undecided about how to vote.

Faced by a bewildering range of initials and emblems a voter is unlikely to be familiar with more than a handful of the options open to him when he makes his vote.

Yet according to the polls some clear choices have been made. For those who wish to preserve Franco's ideals within a democratic framework the Popular Alliance (AP) is a natural choice.

Led by bullheaded, explosive Manuel Fraga this is an alliance of former Franco ministers who seem frankly little interested in democracy. The alliance could receive about ten per cent of the vote.

At the opposite extreme, the recently legalised Communist Party (PCE) may expect about the same. Its leader, Santiago Carrillo, is an ardent "Eurocommunist" and has been working hard to dispel lingering memories of the party's old Stalinist line which many still distrust.

The regional parties could provide a fair number of deputies. Many will be linked with central parties in loose coalitions, although the conservative Basque Nationalist Party (PNV) is expected to lead the field in its own region.

A more popular choice on the national level is expected

to be the Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE) which with about 25 per cent could come in second place. Led by Felipe Gonzalez, a suave, informal young lawyer from the south this is one of the strongest and most coherent political organisations with plenty of money which many attribute to the generosity of the German Social Democrats.

The clear winners, according to all polls, will be the Union of the Democratic Centre (UCD), a block of 15 Liberal, Christian Democrat and Social Democrat parties who have only managed to overcome their rather trivial differences by choosing a common leader -- the prime minister himself, 44-year-old Adolfo Suarez.

Suarez has masterminded the moves towards democracy which the country clearly demands and now enjoys a level of popularity practically unknown among Western leaders. He is a great electoral asset and the centrists know it.

But their failure to find a leader from within their own ranks may have serious consequences. Suarez has been getting a number of his own men on the electoral lists in preference to party candidates which will strengthen his power base at the parties' expense.

There is also more than a suspicion that he deliberately exaggerated the threat of the rightist Popular Alliance through fake polls to frighten the centre into choosing him as their leader.

The member is, in any case, not obliged to resign his post and is confident that the king will appoint him to head the next government. If the Democratic Centre wins as convincingly as the polls suggest they will, Suarez will have a free hand to continue shaping the nation's destinies.

On the other hand, if the left looms close enough he will have to pay far more attention to the opposition's demands in the next stage of the transition. That could be the beginnings of a full and genuine democracy in Spain.

Things could go better for Cyprus

President Makarios' outspoken condemnation at the Commonwealth conference of the Turkish governments' "consolidation of the de facto situation in Cyprus created by the use of military force" is justified, but his accusation that Turkey intends to swallow up the whole island is exaggerated and must be intended more for effect than factual content.

The fate of the island is indeed tragic, but one must not forget that the tragedy started not with the Turkish invasion but the extremely ill advised coup against Archbishop Makarios by members of the Cypriot national guard, noted at the time more for their zeal for Enosis (union with Greece) than their brain power. The architects of the coup were in fact the leaders of the ousted junta in Athens who have been put on trial since for the havoc and misery they wrought in Greece before turning their hand to the small island.

The Turkish invasion of Cyprus originated in a confrontation between the colonels who then ruled Athens and Mr. Bulent Ecevit's government in Ankara. The result was that the Cypriot Turks, who had been getting a raw deal for years with slow Greek Cypriot encroachments on their rights and who felt severely threatened by the coup suddenly found themselves on top. The tide was turned, and Greek Cypriots found themselves being pushed off their property in the north of the island and far too many of them ended up as refugees to make room for Turks from the mainland.

In the meantime, the situation has been set right in Greece and the country once more has a democratic and, to say the least, more intelligent government at the helm. Ironically, with Mr. Ecevit's return to power in Ankara, it should be possible for the two governments to arrive at a more workable arrangement in Cyprus, for it is unfortunate but true that the fate of the island is decided in the Turkish and Greek capitals and not in Cyprus itself.

Mr. Ecevit is a decisive man who is more likely to favour a clean and fairer solution than the prevailing state of affairs on the island if he can form a workable coalition and has a chance to put things right at home. Despite his tendency for precipitate action, as displayed in his bout of sudden decisiveness on Cyprus, what has been going on in the island for the past three years was beyond his control since he has been out of power, and does not jibe with his personal style of doing things. He does not lack the courage necessary to act, and with a different group of interlocutors in Athens, it is more likely now than it has been since 1974 that something can be worked out that will be more just for everyone concerned.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Two Jordanian dailies Thursday analysed the political situation existing in Israel today. This situation was viewed from different angles by the two papers.

Al Sha'b says that Begin has stated Israel was facing dangerous external and internal problems. The paper says Begin's statement reflects a realistic if belated realisation of Israel's position. The realisation ought to have come at the time of the creation of Israel. The paper adds that in order for this discovery not to be vain, Israeli leaders must wake up to the basic reasons that cause these internal and external problems.

The paper comments that Israel has not only faced such problems since its creation, but has complicated and compounded them instead of admitting their existence and finding solutions to them.

According to the paper, these problems are caused by the stubborn mentality of the Israelis, both leaders and people. The Israelis adhere to illusions that are four thousand years behind the times.

Internally, Israel does not realise a historical fact -- that all kinds of occupation are doomed and that the history of last quarter of the 20th century is that of the victory of peoples and the acquisition of the right of self-determination.

Externally, Israel is isolated for refusing to implement any United Nations resolutions and maintaining an aggressive and unjust policy that is inimical to peace and human rights.

The paper says that Israel's illusions were shattered when the world became aware of its aggressive and racist policy.

Al Sha'b concludes that the dangers facing Israel are a necessary consequence of the backwardness of the Israeli mentality. This mentality lags behind the 20th century and modern civilised thought.

Al Akhbar analyses the public statements of Israeli leaders. The paper says that in their statements, these leaders agree on an expansionist policy.

The paper says that as soon as Begin was officially entrusted with forming a cabinet, he called on the Labourites to join in a national coalition government. The paper comments that Rabin realises that a national coalition cabinet will adopt the Likud policy of refusing to withdraw from the occupied territories. For his part, Begin realises that differences with the Labourites do not touch on the crucial issues.

The paper continues that Dayan has stated that to be realistic, Israel had to coexist with the Arabs but he himself is not in favour of reaching a solution to the conflict.

The Israeli ambassador to the USA has asked the American vice president to inform Carter of Israeli concern with regard to his recent statements on the Middle East crisis, yet both Begin and Weizman have said that Israel is ready to negotiate only partial withdrawal from Sinai and the Golan Heights, leaving the crux of the problem untouched.

The paper adds that concurrently with these statements, Israeli Labour Party ministers have been dropping hints about the development of Israeli weapons: sea missiles, reconnaissance planes and plans to destroy Arab oil pipelines and vital economic projects.

The paper says that Israeli leaders realise exactly the meaning of what they are saying. The policy of aggressiveness towards the Arabs is a tradition agreed on by all Israeli parties. The paper adds that the hard-line Israeli policy towards the United States is for public consumption only; it is not easy to believe such a policy in spite of the Jewish influence in the U.S.

The paper concludes that two possible reasons lie behind such a hard-line policy: either Israel's hard-headed leaders can't understand reality and believe they can work miracles or there is an agreement with the White House to carry out these manoeuvres in order to freeze all peace efforts.

AMMAN MARKET PLACE

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E. Germany may participate in phosphate expansion

AMMAN (JNA). — East Germany may participate in phosphate expansion projects and the electrification of the Jordan Valley.

The Under-Secretary at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Dr. Hashem Dabbas, was commenting on discussions between Jordan and an East

German economic delegation, which ended its six-day visit Thursday by signing a joint memorandum on improving bilateral economic relations.

The memo was signed for Jordan by Dr. Dabbas, and for East Germany by the Director General of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, Herr Peter Frietsch.

Following the signing of the memo, Dr. Dabbas said that the Jordanian side stressed that cooperation should be balanced as concerns exports and imports. Jordan also underlined the need for exporting phosphates to East Germany, Dr. Dabbas added.

He said that German participation in the implementation of phosphate, and Jordan Valley electrification projects was discussed, as well as in agricultural development using modern machinery and equipment.

East Germany was notified that the door was open for it to participate in tender bids for development projects.

Dr. Dabbas indicated that East Germany expressed willingness in the joint memo to take part in the implementation of development projects and to study the possible provision of the necessary machinery and equipment for phosphate, electricity and agricultural projects.

Before the signing ceremony, the two sides held a meeting in which they reviewed industrial cooperation.

Later the East Germans left Amman for Damascus.

CULTURAL ACCORD SIGNED WITH ROMANIA

BUCHAREST, June 9 (JNA). — Jordan and Romania yesterday signed a cultural and information accord. It concerns relations in the field of education and scholarships.

The working programme was signed for Jordan by its Ambassador in Romania, Dr. Hani Khasawneh, and for Romania by its deputy foreign minister.

Cabinet okays health agreement

AMMAN (JNA). — The Cabinet Thursday approved an agreement concluded between the Ministry of Health and the University of Jordan Hospital.

Under the accord, all employees transferred there by the ministry will be treated by the hospital at its expense.

The agreement was signed at the Ministry of Health Sunday. The Cabinet Wednesday decided on Jordan's delegation to the 29th session of the Council of Arab Economic Unity due to meet in Cairo from June 14-16.

The two-man delegation consists of Jordan's permanent representative at the council, Mr. Nassouh Al Barghouti, and the Director of Cooperation at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Mr. Mohammad Al Saqqaf.

Public works minister to visit Europe

AMMAN (JNA). — Minister of Public Works Said Bino Saturday leaves on a two-week tour of Switzerland, West Germany, Denmark and Sweden.

Mr. Bino will discuss with officials of a Swedish firm the drawing up of plans for and supervision of the construction of grain silos here and in Aqaba.

He will also look over a number of factories specialised in silo equipment during his stays in Switzerland, West Germany and Denmark.

Bahraini, Syrian coop teams here

AMMAN (JNA). — The Comptroller of Cooperatives in Bahrain, Mr. Anwar Shehab, arrived here Wednesday on a week-long visit, during which he will hold discussions on the exchange of cooperative expertise.

He will also discuss sending Bahraini trainees here to benefit from the Jordanian cooperative experiment.

He will visit a number of cooperatives to look into their activities. Meanwhile, a Syrian cooperative delegation also arrived here Wednesday on a two-day visit to look over cooperative activities and bolster relations in that field between the two countries.

British Air Force Band plays its dynamic brand of music

Here it goes! Glorious and sparkling with its martial brass and percussion, swinging and waltzing with its woodwind, melodious with its strings... In a word, the music of the Royal Air Force Central Band, who performed yesterday at the Palace of Culture, catches the ear. And moreover, it almost transcends the sky with the audience on its wings. This concert, organised by the Ministry of Culture and Youth on the occasion of the silver jubilee of His Majesty King Hussein, was held under the patronage of Prime Minister Mudar Badran and Mrs. Badran.

The Royal Air Force Band will also play at the reception that British Ambassador John Moberly and his wife will give Saturday for the double silver jubilee of the monarchs of Jordan and Britain. The band will further play at a parade organised at Zarqa Sunday evening. The Jordan Times managed to have an interview with Wing Commander J.W. Martindale, the band's dynamic director of music.

By Irene Ramadan
Special to the Jordan Times

Although he has been with the Royal Air Force Band for 31 years, Commander Martindale is still very energetic and dynamic. In fact, vitality is the one characteristic of this group founded in 1920 by Sir Waldorf Davies, a Master of the King's Music, which meant that he used to compose special music for all royal occasions.

The Central Band of the Royal Air Force is one of the oldest units in the service. In order to set the highest standard from the outset, some of the finest musicians from the Army and Royal Marines were accepted as original members, and since its inception the band has been recognised as one of the finest in the country.

It was also the first military group to broadcast from Marconi House in the early days of wireless, and throughout the intervening years its works for the British Broadcasting Corporation and recording companies testify to the band's continuing popularity.

This group -- a total of 76 musicians -- continues to play an important part in the ceremonial and social life of the Royal Air Force and is often called upon to act as ambassador abroad. On such visits the band has travelled as far afield as the U.S., Canada, Kenya, Rhodesia, Mauritius, Singapore and Hong Kong. Nearer home, the band is a fairly regular visitor to mainland Europe and the Mediterranean area. It visited Cyprus just a year ago for the Queen's birthday celebrations in 1976.

"No No Nanette"

Besides these official and formal concerts, the Royal Air Force Band is also known for its excellent variety shows which give its musical comedies are always cheered by soldiers and civilians alike. This is not a new trend for the band. Actually, as Commander Martindale explained, the Royal Air Force Band -- originally named the Royal Flying Corps --

has always been tuned into modern sounds. In the early twenties it used to play the hits of that time such as "No No Nanette" and "Peter Sweet". Now it plays rock and pop music.

A Semi-Classical Programme

Wing Commander Martindale has got to know pop music through his sons, but as far as he is concerned he is a big band fan. Yet when he was younger, he played the electric guitar, an instrument which was not popular at that time.

He began his professional musical career in 1943 at the age of 18 when he took over the leadership of a band at the Rainbow Room American Forces Club in London. He joined the Royal Air Force in 1946 and then attended the bandmasters' course at the Royal Air Force School of Music. In fact, he is the proud professor of the first bandmaster's certificate issued by that school. He also composes and arranges music for the band.

Commander Martindale's deputy is 55 and plays euphonium. The junior of the group is 17 -- a drummer.

The 35 musicians of the Royal Air Force Band presented a semi-classical programme at the Palace of Culture. It included the following pieces: The Pathfinder (Lockyer); The Thievish Magpie (Rossini); The Magnificent Seven (Bernstein);

GREEK FOLKLORE TROUPE ARRIVES

AMMAN (JNA). — The Greek Folklore Troupe arrived here Thursday evening to hold a number of performances on the occasion of His Majesty King Hussein's silver jubilee. Its first performance will be held Friday evening at the Palace of Culture under the patronage of the Minister of Culture and Youth, Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf.



The British Royal Air Force Band strikes up at the Palace of Culture Thursday evening. (JNA photo).

Spitfire Prelude (Walton); The Eagle Has Landed (Schiffin); Westminster Waltz (Farnon); A Little Light Music (Lumshoten); The Dambusters (Coates); Things To Come (Bliss); Swiss Miss (Gregory); The Music Of Jerome Kern (arrangement by Martindale); and the Royal Air Force March.



Dr. Hashem Dabbas, Under-Secretary at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce (third from right) speaks at a meeting held Thursday with a visiting East German economic delegation shortly before it left for Damascus. (JNA photo).

STATISTICS ... STATISTICS ... STATISTICS

AMMAN (JNA). — The population of the East Bank of Jordan at the end of last year numbered 2,180,407.

A total of 78 per cent lives in the town and 22 per cent in the country, sources at the Department of Statistics has stated.

Literacy totalled 70.7 per cent, while illiteracy was 29.3 per cent.

The labour force -- those older than 12 years of age -- reached 33.2 per cent of the total population.

1976 Exports Jump

Exports in 1976 totalled JD 48,532,900 compared to JD 40,750,000 in 1975, a statistical release said Thursday.

Foodstuff and livestock exports increased by 60.7 per cent, beverages and tobacco by 20 per cent, vegetable oil

and animal fat by 72 per cent, chemical components by 84 per cent and transport equipment by 54 per cent.

Currency Deposits

Foreign currency deposits by Jordanians working abroad reached JD 42 million in the first quarter of this year compared with JD 4 million in the same period last year, sources at the Central Bank said Wednesday.

Currency transfers by Jordanians working abroad increased by JD 8,523,000 over the same period.

Deposits by Jordanians working abroad during the said period amounted to JD 24,268,000 as against JD 25,745,000 last year.

This increase is related to economic prosperity, currently enjoyed by Jordan, the bank sources said.

Bank Donations

Donations by local banks to institutes of higher education and scientific research bodies have topped JD 100,000, the Governor of the Central Bank, Dr. Mohammad Said Nabulsi, said Wednesday.

Sums of JD 25,000 will be allocated to the University of Jordan, Yarmouk University and the Royal Scientific Society, he added.

The Arab Language Academy will receive JD 5,000.

The funds will be used by the two universities to create their own investment fund, Dr. Nabulsi added.

SOVIET DIPLOMAT VISITS YARMOUK UNIVERSITY



IRBID (JNA). — The Soviet Ambassador in Amman, Mr. Alexei Voronin, and the professor of physics at the University of Jordan, Mr. Nikita Tolstol, Wednesday paid a visit to Yarmouk University.

They were briefed by its President, Dr. Adnan Badran, on the university's progress and future plans.

The ambassador presented the university library with a collection of scientific books.

NATIONAL NOTES

* IRBID. — The Ministry of Health, in cooperation with UNICEF, will open three childcare and maternity centres in the villages of Taybeh, Al Turrah and Kufranji in Irbid Governorate next week.

* RAMTHA. — Elections for the board of the Ramtha Chamber of Commerce will take place Sunday. The town's 600 businessmen will participate.

* AMMAN. — Royal Scientific Society Director General Dr. Albert Butros and Director of Planning and Development Dr. Abdallah Al Khatib will represent Jordan at the four-day meeting of the Arab Scientific Research Council to be held in Baghdad June 12.

* AMMAN. — The Municipality of Amman is currently launching intensive inspections throughout the capital to check that buildings are being constructed according to municipality regulations.

* AMMAN. — A committee to prepare a ceremony for the 12th group of graduates from the University of Jordan was formed Wednesday. It includes a number of university officials.

* AMMAN. — A total of 17,327 students ended exams for the official high school certificate (tawjihi) Wednesday. Results are expected late July.

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ACP head criticises EEC's handling of Lome agreement

LUXEMBOURG, June 9 (R). — Zambian Economics Minister Peter Matoka today criticised the European Common Market for its handling of the Lome Trade and Aid Convention which links 52 African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) nations with the community.

Mr. Matoka, President of the ACP Council of Ministers, told the ACP-EEC consultative assembly here the community had not lived up to its side of the bargain.

"In our view we negotiated convention with the EEC which is to confer on our exports terms and credits more favourable than those granted to the products of other countries. The ACP has many reasons to doubt that this is the understanding and the policy of the community," he said.

He criticised the Lome agreement for extending its scheme of generalised preferences to tariffs to non-ACP countries without first consulting the ACP to have the air cleared on all these matters," Mr. Matoka said.

The ACP co-President of the Assembly, M. Philippe Yace of the Ivory Coast, called on the community to operate its generalised preference scheme to take account of the difference of development of the ACP countries, "if the community wishes to respect the spirit of the Lome Convention."

His fellow co-President, Signor Emilio Colombo, President

of the EEC's European Parliament, told the assembly he favoured strengthening the convention.

Signor Colombo said the economic difficulties of the nine community countries should not stifle the efforts of the industrialised countries to aid the developing world.

The assembly, comprising ACP and EEC parliamentarians, ends its three-day session on Friday.

He also said that the arrangements for aiding voluntary departures would be set up this week.

Mr. Stoleru added that he would "try to provide a job for all the 600,000 young people who reach the labour market next autumn."

Unemployment in France is around one million, according to official figures.

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Tunisia, Libya begin talks in fraternal spirit

TUNIS, June 9 (R). — Tunisia and the Libyan Jamahiriya began talks here yesterday aimed at settling their dispute over offshore oil exploration zones in the Gulf of Gabes.

The dispute over exploration rights in the continental shelf shared by the two North African nations dates back to 1968.

It flared up again in February this year when a Tunisian naval vessel forced an Italian-operated rig to halt operations in the area, and again last month when Tunisia protested against an American drilling rig operating there on behalf of the Libyan Jamahiriya.

The Tunisian delegation to the talks was led by Foreign Minister Habib Chatti, and the Libyan delegation by Foreign Secretary Abdul Salam Turaki. Arab League Secretary General Mahmoud Riad also attended the meeting.

Mr. Riad said: "We must settle our differences through dialogue and understanding. The Tunis meeting can give a fine example of understanding and fraternity which will certainly be followed in the Arab World."

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France stops issuing work permits to immigrants

PARIS, June 9 (AFP). — France today stopped issuing work permits to immigrant workers, and will this week make available 10,000 francs (\$2,000) to any immigrant voluntarily returning home.

Lionel Stoleru, Secretary of State for Manual Workers, said at Nevers (central France): "From today, my service will no longer issue any labour permits to foreign workers."

He also said that the arrangements for aiding voluntary departures would be set up this week.

Mr. Stoleru added that he would "try to provide a job for all the 600,000 young people who reach the labour market next autumn."

Unemployment in France is around one million, according to official figures.

Morocco's mining improved in 1976

CASABLANCA, June 9 (AFP). — Mining production in this country improved somewhat last year, compared with 1975, the Moroccan News Agency, MAP, reported yesterday.

Output of phosphates was up by about 13 per cent, anthracite mined rose by 7 per cent to 700,000 tons, of which 30,000 tons were exported. Extraction of anthracite could expand still more in view of improved technical developments which have been announced in this sector.

The lead market was healthier in terms of both consumption and output. Though big stocks left over from the previous year kept the level high, price rises since March 1976 enabled turnover to be increased by more than 34 per cent.

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Malaysia may set up forward market in tin

LONDON, June 9 (AFP). — Malaysia is thinking of setting up a forward market in tin, the Commonwealth Secretariat announced here today.

It noted that Malaysia produces 42 per cent of the world's tin ore, and that it also markets output from neighbouring countries.

At the Malaysian government's request, the secretariat has initiated an economic and technical investigation on the forward market proposal.

There is already a tin market at Penang which handles 60 per cent of world production, but Penang is not set up to respond to effect forward transactions, the secretariat noted.

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Iran makes secret sugar deal

TEHRAN, June 9 (R). — Iran has secretly bought about 100,000 tons of sugar at around \$50 a ton less than the world market price, according to the Ayandegan Newspaper yesterday.

The Iranian Commerce Ministry confirmed that a sugar deal had been made but gave no details.

The newspaper said the deal would save Iran at least \$5 million and that it was arranged in the last few days while the sugar markets in London and New York were closed.

Ultrasound aids medical diagnosis of soft tissues in the body

By Dr. P. N. T. Wells, Bristol General Hospital

Ultrasonic waves are mechanical vibrations with frequencies above the range of human hearing. Ultrasound at frequencies of a few millions of Hertz, or cycles per second, is being used more and more in medical diagnosis to give information about the structure and function of soft tissues in the body. The information can be presented in the form of images or numbers. In many clinical problems, ultrasonic diagnosis is the best and most economical way of investigating the patient.

BRISTOL (Spectrum) — The importance of ultrasonic diagnostic methods lies in the fundamental differences between them and other techniques such as radiology and radioisotope scanning. The symptoms of some diseases, and of natural conditions such as pregnancy, are best investigated by ultrasound. It maps out anatomical cross-sections, measures the performance of the heart and the flow of blood, and identifies many kinds of abnormality, including several types of cancer, all without encroaching into the body in any way.

Twenty-five years ago, doctors seeking to investigate the structures of the body had no alternative to X-rays. Injections of substances to give better contrast were often necessary to obtain information about soft tissues. Nowadays, ultrasonic methods have replaced radiology in helping to solve many clinical problems. Doctors depend on ultrasonic diagnosis, and patients demand this kind of investigation. The procedures are rapid and painless and nothing enters the body other than ultrasound waves. Unlike ionizing radiations, ultrasound at diagnostic exposure levels seems to be harmless.

of the energy striking the boundary between kidney and fat is reflected. Such echoes are large enough to be detected by a sensitive receiver. But almost all the energy crosses the boundary and is available for reflection by deeper structures.

Much larger reflections occur at boundaries between soft tissues and either bone or gas, because of large differences in character impedance. These large reflections restrict the use of ultrasound in medical diagnosis.

Moreover, it is necessary to exclude air from between the probe and the patient. This may be done either by examining through a water bath or through a film of oil smeared on the patient's skin.

But the frequency is increased. Attenuated as it travels through tissues and the rate of attenuation also increases with the frequency, so we have to compromise between better resolution and reduced penetration.

In an ultrasonic instrument for diagnosis, a probe containing a piezoelectric transducer converts electrical signals into ultrasound waves for transmission into the patient. It does the opposite for echoes.

with the aid of a B-scope display. In the B-scope, the time-base sweep is normally invisible, but it is brightened by returning echoes to produce spots of light on the display in places where, on an A-scope, there would be deflections of the beam. The positions of the spots of light correspond to echo-producing structures in the patient, and the pattern of their movements can be permanently recorded.

difficulty can be overcome by using ultrasonic probes containing many separate transducer elements, operated separately or in groups, which can produce ultrasonic scans made up of parallel lines or of lines arranged in a fan shape, at frame rates of tens per second.

As well as making it possible to study rapidly moving structures, real-time scanners can also be used to explore large volumes of anatomy in a short time. A doctor using one can examine a patient in about a quarter of the time it takes with a 'conventional' two-dimensional scanner.

pler probe to scan the patient. In this way the distribution of blood vessels close to the surface can be studied. Such information may obviate the need for X-ray angiography which is a dangerous and expensive procedure.

It can also be combined with other information about structure position obtained by flow is another promising field; it may soon be possible to assess the effect of drugs on the cardiovascular system.

The clinical value of ultrasonic techniques has already been proved, but their spread into general, everyday services will depend on the development of instruments that are simple to use. These, paradox-

of the EEC's European Parliament, told the assembly he favoured strengthening the convention.

Signor Colombo said the economic difficulties of the nine community countries should not stifle the efforts of the industrialised countries to aid the developing world.

The assembly, comprising ACP and EEC parliamentarians, ends its three-day session on Friday.

He also said that the arrangements for aiding voluntary departures would be set up this week.

Mr. Stoleru added that he would "try to provide a job for all the 600,000 young people who reach the labour market next autumn."

Unemployment in France is around one million, according to official figures.

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Basic Principles

Most diagnostic applications of ultrasound depend on the reflection of ultrasonic waves at surfaces between tissue structures which differ in their so-called characteristic impedance. The characteristic impedance of a material is equal to the product of its density and the velocity of ultrasound within it. The densities of soft tissues, about 1000 kilograms per cubic metre, and the velocities of ultrasound within them, about 1500 metres per second, are similar to those for water. When an ultrasonic wave strikes the boundary between tissues that differ in characteristic impedance, a proportion of the energy in the wave is reflected in much the same way that light is reflected when it meets a change in reflectivity at a surface.

The characteristic impedance of soft tissues are similar, so the echoes from their boundaries are very small. For example, only about 0.5 per cent

of the energy striking the boundary between kidney and fat is reflected. Such echoes are large enough to be detected by a sensitive receiver. But almost all the energy crosses the boundary and is available for reflection by deeper structures.

Much larger reflections occur at boundaries between soft tissues and either bone or gas, because of large differences in character impedance. These large reflections restrict the use of ultrasound in medical diagnosis.

Moreover, it is necessary to exclude air from between the probe and the patient. This may be done either by examining through a water bath or through a film of oil smeared on the patient's skin.

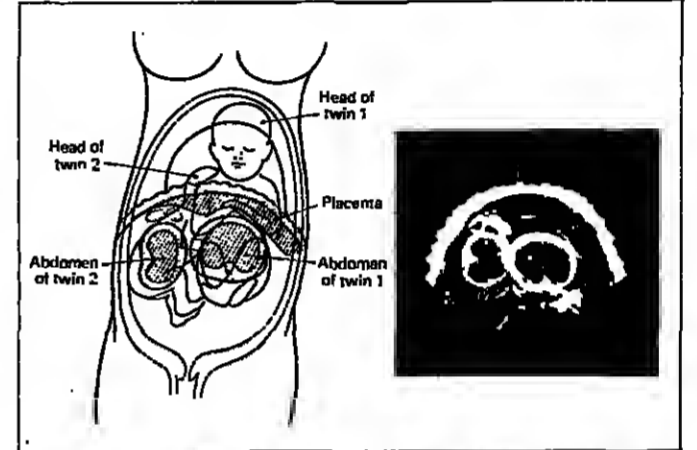
Pulse-Echo Techniques

In an ultrasonic instrument for diagnosis, a probe containing a piezoelectric transducer converts electrical signals into ultrasound waves for transmission into the patient. It does the opposite for echoes.

with the aid of a B-scope display. In the B-scope, the time-base sweep is normally invisible, but it is brightened by returning echoes to produce spots of light on the display in places where, on an A-scope, there would be deflections of the beam. The positions of the spots of light correspond to echo-producing structures in the patient, and the pattern of their movements can be permanently recorded.

difficulty can be overcome by using ultrasonic probes containing many separate transducer elements, operated separately or in groups, which can produce ultrasonic scans made up of parallel lines or of lines arranged in a fan shape, at frame rates of tens per second.

As well as making it possible to study rapidly moving structures, real-time scanners can also be used to explore large volumes of anatomy in a short time. A doctor using one can examine a patient in about a quarter of the time it takes with a 'conventional' two-dimensional scanner.

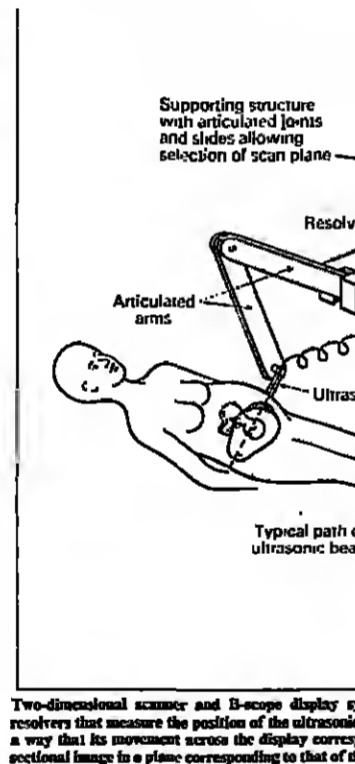


A two-dimensional scan (right) reveals twins at about 25 weeks of pregnancy. The placenta on the anterior wall of the uterus is clearly defined while the abdomens of the twins, identified in the explanatory diagram, appear in section.

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Athens / Rhodes / Cairo 1.7 — 22.7 — 5.8
Nairobi 7.7 — 28.7
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Zarqa : Firas Souk - tel. 83039
Irbid : Prince Nayef Street - tel. 3956
or your travel agents.

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ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

* TOKYO, June 9 (R). — Approval by the Japanese Parliament of a controversial Japan-South Korea continental shelf agreement has cleared the way for the eventual exploitation of an estimated 600 million tons of oil lying between the two countries. Under the agreement, approved yesterday, the oil and gas — slightly more than one quarter of the total deposits in the North Sea field — will be divided equally between Japan and South Korea. The two nations will partition the 82,000 square kilometre joint development area in the East China Sea into nine sectors in which private developers will have the right to explore for eight years and produce oil for 30 years. Each developer will be obliged to drill at least three pilot wells in his sector during the exploration period.

* TEHRAN, June 9 (AFP). — The United States and Iran will this month resume talks on the building of eight nuclear power plants in Iran, after an interruption of nearly a year, informed Western sources said here today. The talks would resume in Washington on June 20, the sources said, adding that the main problem related to U.S. insistence on guarantees and inspection. Two nuclear plants are being set up in Iran by West Germany's Kraftwerk Union, and two more will be supplied by French Framatome. Iran plans to erect a score of nuclear power plants.

* TOKYO, June 9 (R). — A senior Palestine Liberation Organisation member, Mr. Khaled Hassan, today paid a courtesy call on Japanese Vice Foreign Minister Shoji Sato, the Foreign Ministry said. The Japan Junior Chamber of Commerce said it invited Mr. Hassan, a Kuwaiti parliamentarian and a PLO Central Executive Committee member, for a one week goodwill visit to meet business leaders and see industrial facilities. The PLO opened a Tokyo office last February, but Japan has no ties with the organisation. The Foreign Ministry said today Japan believed that the PLO should participate in any Middle East peace talks and that the self-determination rights of Palestinians should be respected.

* LONDON, June 9 (AFP). — Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew warned developed countries yesterday that Third World "frustration" was mounting following the floundering of last week's north-south talks in Paris. In a lengthy speech at the first working session of the Commonwealth Summit, Mr. Lee stressed the danger that "denied a more equitable economic relationship", the developing countries would take measures to inflict damage on the developed. Governments in the industrial democracies "must be persuaded, either with or without pressure, that their longer term interests demand a gradual conceding of their present dominant position" he said.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies against the dollar at the close of inter-bank trading on the London Foreign Exchange Market today. Tourist rates will differ from those quoted below.

One sterling =	1.7183 / 85	U.S. dollars	
One dollar =	2.3575 / 85	West German marks	
	2.4675 / 90	Dutch guilders	
	2.4895 / 4905	Swiss francs	
	36.055 / 065	Belgian francs	
	4.9460 / 70	French francs	
	885.25 / 40	Italian lire	
	273.65 / 75	Japanese yen	
	4.4275 / 85	Swedish crowns	
	5.2760 / 70	Norwegian crowns	
	6.0385 / 0400	Danish crowns	

WALL STREET REPORT

Prices were mixed in moderate trading Thursday on the New York Stock Exchange. The industrial average closed about three points lower, but gained losers at the bell by a 745 to 647 margin.

Investor's were apparently hesitant today, following the market's advance in the last two sessions. Many were awaiting some new indications about the future course of short-term interest rates.

Most groups of shares closed on a mixed tone, but pharmaceutical, auto, oil and motion picture issues were generally steady. On the other hand, food, tobacco and department store issues closed on a weaker tone, along with gold mines, where Homestake lost 1 1/8 to 37 1/8. Twentieth Century was again at the top of the most active list, rising 1 5/8 to 22 1/2.

At the close, the industrial average shows at 909.85, a loss of 3.14 points; Transp at 335.63, a loss of 1.27; utilities at 112.89 a gain of 0.15. 19,940,000 shares changed hands, of which 3,850,000 during the last hour.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market extended yesterday's losses on further small selling Thursday and at 15:00 the F.T. index was down 7.9 at 447.8.

Concern about a possible rise in interest rates was the main depressant but there was also some book squaring at the end of a three week account, dealers said.

Government bonds fell as much as 5/8 point, and equity leaders eased up to 8p. Golds weakened with the lower bullion price. Dollar stocks firmed and Canadians were mixed.

B.P. was around 20p off partly on news that the treasury had refused permission to increase its dividend by 50 per cent. Shell lost 1 1/2 in sympathy.

ICI, Unilever, Fisons, Courtaulds, Thorn, EMI, G.P. Keen and Bowater lost between 4p and 8p.

Guthrie Corp was 10p down after results but Laporte firmed unchanged after the higher dividend forecast which accompanied the rights issue proposal.

Price of gold closed in London Thursday at \$140.00 / oz.

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1977

Your Daily HOROSCOPE from the CARROLL RICHTER INSTITUTE

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A good day to put in motion a new plan of action that can provide a greater amount of personal advancement. Take time out to visit long-time friends and discuss the future.
ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) A time to engage in those activities that you especially enjoy and to put your personal life on a more ideal level.

RESTAURANT TAIWAN TOURISMO
店飯光觀灣臺
3rd Circle Jabal Amman
Apply Chinese food and special family dinner: only JD 1.250 including one soup one dish plain rice or bread.

TONIGHT'S T.V. FEATURE
GUNSMOKE THE VICTIM
A fight over the favours of a young woman results in her accidental death and her father setting out to avenge her.

OUT AND ABOUT
Captains Cabin
The fashionable restaurant for you. Grandlays Bank-street. Tel. 2197. AQABA. Open for dinner. Air conditioned. Speciality: Italian cuisine. Live Music and dancing.

PEANUTS
Snoopy on a skateboard. Woodstock on a skateboard. Woodstock on a skateboard. Woodstock on a skateboard. JOE SKATEBOARD!

ANDY GAPP
I BEAT THEIR OFFSIDE TRAP THREE TIMES, PET—AND I SCORED A GOAL EACH TIME!
NOT BAD, EH?
YOUR MEAL'S ON THE TABLE
IT'S VERY HARD TO IMPRESS THEM—THEY ALWAYS REMEMBER THE EASY WAY THEY TRAPPED YER!

MUTT & JEFF
DO YOU TAKE THIS WOMAN TO BE YOUR LAWFUL WEDDED WIFE?
I-I-I—REALLY DON'T KNOW!
-AND DO YOU TAKE THIS MAN TO BE YOUR LAWFUL WEDDED HUSBAND?
-I'M BEGINNING TO WONDER!
GREAT! I NOW PRONOUNCE YOU A MAN AND WIFE—MAYBE!

THE FLINTSTONES
SPEAKING OF ENDANGERED SPECIES!!
SAVE THE SABER-TOOTH TIGER ENDANGERED SPECIES
GIVE

LAUGHS FROM EUROPE
DENMARK Erik Bencke
"Been waiting long, dear?"

THE BETTER HALF. By Barnes
"No, I don't know the zip code for the White House."

PROVERB
One of the most valuable things a man possesses is his time.

GORED BRIDGE
BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
ASK OMAR
Q.—My left-hand opponent opened one no trump, partner doubled and the next hand passed. I held: ♠J73 ♥987 ♦842 ♣10862. I passed, and was soundly criticized for my decision. What should I have done?—Bernys Blank, Clarendon Hills, Ill.

JUMBLE
UNSCRAMBLE THESE FOUR JUMBLES. ONE LETTER TO EACH SQUARE, TO FORM FOUR ORDINARY WORDS.
NAWTY
FINKE
MEEGRE
BINBBO

CROSSWORD PUZZLE
ACROSS
1. "The Fishes"
7. Triangular sail
10. Agent
11. Of the ear
13. Early
14. Streak in mahogany
15. Scarlett's home
16. Elope
17. ... Royale
19. Noun suffix
20. Part of be
21. Envy
22. Illusion
28. Initiation
29. Plant cutter
30. Filled with interstices
32. Star in The Dragon
34. Bone
35. Money of account of Laos
36. Soapstone
38. Inclement
41. Bird
44. Extend
45. Attribute
46. Canal
47. Uplift
49. Mother bear
50. Cubic meters
DOWN
1. White
2. Decorated a cake
3. Assent
4. Cardinal's red
5. Eve's grandson
6. Principal
7. Mark down
8. Nest
9. Cardinal's hat
10. Scant
11. Pursuit
12. College degree: abbr.
20. Muslim priest
23. Complaint
24. Fashion
25. Militaries
26. Biblical character
27. Order of shrubs, herbs
31. Geological period
33. That thing
37. Scraped linen
38. Toga
39. Pointed tools
40. Very small
42. Spanish river
43. Unusual
48. Word of choice

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE
JORDAN TELEVISION
Channel 3 & 6: 10:00 Quran, 10:15 Cartoon, 10:30 Encyclopaedia Britannica, 10:55 Arabic series, 11:25 Three stages, 12:30 Cultural film, 12:45 Arabic series, 14:00 Varieties, 14:30 Soccer match, 16:00 Arabic series, 16:25 Arabic feature.
RADIO JORDAN
7:00 Breakfast show, 7:30 News, 7:45 News reports, 8:00 Sign off, 8:30 Pop session, 13:00 News summary, 13:05 Pop session, 14:00 News, 14:10 Radio magazine, 16:30 Omar Bin Al Khatib, 16:30 Concert hour.
NBC RADIO
6:30 World News, 6:35 Sarah Ward, 6:45 The World Today, 6:50 News, 6:55 The Music Room, 7:00 News, 7:05 Sarah Ward, 7:10 News, 7:15 Home News, 7:20 Sports Round-up, 7:25 News, 7:30 Radio Newsworld, 7:35 News, 7:40 News, 7:45 News, 7:50 News, 7:55 News, 8:00 News, 8:05 News, 8:10 News, 8:15 News, 8:20 News, 8:25 News, 8:30 News, 8:35 News, 8:40 News, 8:45 News, 8:50 News, 8:55 News, 9:00 News, 9:05 News, 9:10 News, 9:15 News, 9:20 News, 9:25 News, 9:30 News, 9:35 News, 9:40 News, 9:45 News, 9:50 News, 9:55 News, 10:00 News, 10:05 News, 10:10 News, 10:15 News, 10:20 News, 10:25 News, 10:30 News, 10:35 News, 10:40 News, 10:45 News, 10:50 News, 10:55 News, 11:00 News, 11:05 News, 11:10 News, 11:15 News, 11:20 News, 11:25 News, 11:30 News, 11:35 News, 11:40 News, 11:45 News, 11:50 News, 11:55 News, 12:00 News, 12:05 News, 12:10 News, 12:15 News, 12:20 News, 12:25 News, 12:30 News, 12:35 News, 12:40 News, 12:45 News, 12:50 News, 12:55 News, 1:00 News, 1:05 News, 1:10 News, 1:15 News, 1:20 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Returned from meeting at Tanzanian border

Idi Amin in Uganda Kampala Radio says

NAIROBI, June 9 (Agencies) — Ugandan President Idi Amin has returned to Kampala after holding a meeting in the border area of Tanzania, Rwanda and Uganda, Uganda Radio, monitored here, reported today.

Field Marshal Amin held the meeting with "top revolutionary officers from Tanzania and Zambia" the radio said.

Earlier this week it reported President Amin had left the country to attend the Commonwealth conference in London, and made a stop-over in an unnamed Arab country.

The radio did not say what the "revolutionary" participants discussed, but reported that the talks had been "successful".

Earlier today, Uganda Radio reported that President Amin today said that a Briton has been arrested in Uganda on a spying charge and would face a firing squad if found guilty.

The radio, monitored here, said the Briton would be tried by a military tribunal.

Radio Uganda said that during his absence President Amin had been informed of the Briton's arrest.

According to earlier reports reaching Nairobi from informed sources in Kampala President Amin was in Libya trying to "kill time while recovering from the shock of being barred from attending the Commonwealth conference."

Bodyguards who accompanied Field Marshal Amin to Tripoli returned to Kampala yesterday, the sources went on.

Observers pointed immediately to Libya, with whom Uganda has close relations, when Uganda Radio reported earlier this week that President Amin had left Uganda for Britain on board a plane from a "friendly" country, stopping over in an Arab country.

Libya supplies Uganda with money, arms and experts in a variety of fields.

Radio Uganda had maintained early today that President Amin was in London and said he wanted to be carried shoulder-high by the British for several miles as part of his celebration of Queen Elizabeth's silver jubilee.

The radio said this "must resemble in all respects the way the black African slaves were made to carry the whites in the colonial era."

Radio Uganda said yesterday that some 240 British nationals still living in the country had been ordered not to leave.

The radio said the fate of the Britons would be decided when President Amin returned from the Commonwealth meeting.

During the 1975 summit meeting in Kampala of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), Mr. Amin arrived at a party on the shoulders of several British residents.

British Prime Minister James Callaghan said in London yesterday that President Amin's ban on British residents of Uganda leaving the country was not a cause for concern.

Questioned by newsmen as to why he left the Commonwealth conference, which he is chairing, Mr. Callaghan replied: "I do not take these reports very seriously and I wish you would not either. There are so many reports coming out of Kampala."

He suggested: "Why don't we all keep cool about this and not give President Amin the chance to think he is putting the wind up us. He may have put the wind up you but he has not put the wind up me."

The newspaper said Egyptian Prime Minister Mamedouh Salem would meet Mr. Abdul Ati Al Abeld, First Secretary of the Libyan General People's Committee, next Tuesday.

Informed sources in Cairo today said the meeting between Mr. Salem and the first secretary had been arranged by the Speaker of the Federal Assembly of the Federation of Arab Republics (FAR), Bashir Al Rahit, during a shuttle mission between Cairo and Tripoli in the past week.

In talks with President Anwar Sadat and Mr. Salem, Mr. Al Rahit had won Egypt's agreement to end its bitter war of words with the Libyan Jamahiriyyah, they said.

For its part, the Tripoli government had promised to halt anti-Egyptian campaigns by its media, they added.

In a report telexed from Tripoli to Reuters in London last night, the official Arab Revolution News Agency (ARNA) welcomed the Egyptian decision to end verbal hostility as "the first step in the right direction."

Relations between the two countries have been tense ever since the 1973 Arab-Israeli war when Tripoli objected to Cairo's agreement to a ceasefire.

"It was a good cause, done well," Mr. Kadar said. However the Pope reminded the Communist leader of his hopes for further improvements and for strict adherence by all states to the Helsinki declaration on European peace and security -- which includes pledges of respect for religious liberty.

"We hope it will be fully and faithfully applied in all its parts and by all signatories, so that the expectations and faith of the peoples of Europe are not disappointed," he added.

Vatican officials were not available for comment but other informed Catholic sources here said controls over the church in Hungary still existed including limits on church publications and a ban on religious orders like the Jesuits.

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For years, ties between Hungarian Communists and the Vatican were marred by the jailing of the late Cardinal Jozsef Mindszenty and his five-year stay in the American Legation in Budapest.

After Cardinal Mindszenty's departure from Budapest in a 1971 agreement with the Vatican, relations have steadily improved and bishops have been named to all Hungarian dioceses.

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YUGOSLAV PRESIDENT JOSIP BROZ TITO RECEIVES MR. ABDUL RAHIM KHELEIFAWI, PRIME MINISTER OF SYRIA, IN BELGRADE ON THURSDAY. MR. KHELEIFAWI ARRIVED HERE WEDNESDAY ON AN OFFICIAL VISIT TO DISCUSS ECONOMIC AND BILATERAL RELATIONS. (AP WIREPHOTO)

Egypt, Libya will parley on Tuesday, paper says

CAIRO, June 9 (R). — Egypt and the Libyan Jamahiriyyah will hold high-level talks here next week aimed at patching up strained relations between the two countries, the mass-circulation independent newspaper Al Akhbar said today.

The newspaper said Egyptian Prime Minister Mamedouh Salem would meet Mr. Abdul Ati Al Abeld, First Secretary of the Libyan General People's Committee, next Tuesday.

Informed sources in Cairo today said the meeting between Mr. Salem and the first secretary had been arranged by the Speaker of the Federal Assembly of the Federation of Arab Republics (FAR), Bashir Al Rahit, during a shuttle mission between Cairo and Tripoli in the past week.

In talks with President Anwar Sadat and Mr. Salem, Mr. Al Rahit had won Egypt's agreement to end its bitter war of words with the Libyan Jamahiriyyah, they said.

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Hungarian leader meets Pope Paul

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"It was a good cause, done well," Mr. Kadar said. However the Pope reminded the Communist leader of his hopes for further improvements and for strict adherence by all states to the Helsinki declaration on European peace and security -- which includes pledges of respect for religious liberty.

"We hope it will be fully and faithfully applied in all its parts and by all signatories, so that the expectations and faith of the peoples of Europe are not disappointed," he added.

Vatican officials were not available for comment but other informed Catholic sources here said controls over the church in Hungary still existed including limits on church publications and a ban on religious orders like the Jesuits.

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2 mediators begin talks with S. Moluccan gunmen

GLIMMEN, Holland, June 9 (R). Two South Moluccan mediators today climbed aboard a hijacked train here in a new attempt to end the nightmare of 51 Dutch passengers held hostage for 17 days.

The mediation attempt, authorised by the government, took the siege of the train into its most critical stage since South Moluccan guerrillas hijacked it on May 23.

The two go-betweens, Mrs. Josina Soumokil and Dr. Hassan Tan, were to have been joined by a third mediator, Mrs. Elisabeth Tomosoa, a former figure in the South Moluccan youth movement.

But shortly after the government announced she would also go to the train, the plan was changed. A Justice Ministry spokesman said the two other mediators "found her presence 'not necessary'."

The signs of last-minute friction did nothing to raise hopes of a quick breakthrough. Mrs. Soumokil and Dr. Tan spent six hours on the train on Saturday in an earlier abortive mediation attempt.

The two mediators, described by the government as "contact persons", boarded the yellow Inter-City Express at 14:33 local time (12:38 GMT). Before leaving the government's Crisis Centre in nearby Assen, they were briefed on the authorities' latest standpoint.

The red car bearing the two South Moluccans stopped on a track about 500 metres down the line. Mrs. Soumokil and Dr. Tan climbed up the bank and walked toward the rear of the train.

Half-way through their 10-minute walk down the line, they were met by two South Moluccan guerrillas. Another two guerrillas joined them for the final 10 minutes and the party climbed up wooden stairs to the train.

Inside, behind paper-covered windows, the 51 passengers spent their 18th day of isolation, two expectant mothers were released on Sunday and a man with heart trouble was set free yesterday.

Despite official reticence, the government is believed to be seriously worried about the worsening physical and mental state of the hostages.

The man released yesterday, 46-year-old Mr. Theo van den Tem, will have to stay in hospital in Groningen for some time, a Justice Ministry spokeswoman said in Assen. She described his condition as "slightly improved."

A further casualty of the double siege, schoolteacher Simon Beetz, 29, was given permission to leave hospital in Assen today. Mr. Beetz, 29, was from the school at Bovenmerede on May 27 with the last of the 105 child hostages, was struck by the same virus as his pupils.

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2 missionaries tell Rosalynn Carter of human rights violations in Brazil

RECIFE, Brazil, June 9 (R). — President Carter's wife Rosalynn, trying to patch strained relations with Brazil, focused attention on alleged human rights violations here in a dramatic meeting with two American missionaries held incommunicado for three days.

The meeting took place yesterday less than 24 hours after she had talks about human rights with the Brazilian President, Gen. Ernesto Geisel.

The missionaries told Mrs. Carter they were locked up without any clothes in a small cell jammed with other naked men.

Mrs. Carter, on her first foreign assignment as her husband's goodwill ambassador, said she sympathised with them and was taking a message back to the U.S. president.

She stood briefly with the two men in the garden of the American Consulate General here as armed Brazilian police and government security agents pressed against the fence.

The two -- the Rev. Lawrence Rosebaugh, a Catholic priest, and Mr. Thomas Capuano, a Protestant Mennonite missionary -- described in graphic detail the conditions under which they were held. Men were beaten like cattle, Father Rosebaugh, 42, said. Mr. Capuano, 24, said "I felt myself

being turned into an animal." The two missionaries were picked up by two policemen as they were collecting fruit and vegetables to distribute to the poor of Brazil's northeast Pernambuco Province on May 15. They were released on May 18 after protests from the U.S. Consul General here, Mr. Marvin Hoffenberg.

They had been accused of being Communists and subversives.

The two policemen who arrested them are now themselves detained while the government of Pernambuco investigates the case.

But the two missionaries said they had passed this on to Mrs. Carter.

Mrs. Carter's visit to Brazil, largest of the seven countries on her 19,000 kms. tour, was aimed at smoothing over differences that have arisen since her husband took office in January.

She is scheduled to fly to Colombia and will also visit Venezuela before returning to Washington on Sunday. Mrs. Carter has already visited Jamaica, Costa Rica, Ecuador, and Peru before coming to Brazil.

NEW YORK, June 9 (Agencies). — Cuban President Fidel Castro was quoted yesterday as saying there are between 2,000 and 3,000 political prisoners in his country.

Dr. Castro gave a rare accounting of the number of dissidents in Cuban jails in an interview with the American Broadcasting Company (ABC) to be broadcast today. A text of the interview was released before the broadcast.

During the interview with Miss Barbara Walters, the Cuban leader declared that all of Africa and even America would one day become socialist.

He also said that Cuba decided on its own -- without urging from the Soviet Union -- to send troops to Angola. If it had not, he said, the former Portuguese colony would have been taken over by South Africa.

Paraphrasing a comment not shown in the programme, Miss Walters added, "Castro... admitted for the first time that he stopped the withdrawal of troops from Angola when France and Morocco entered Zaïre. He told us he is still considering how events will develop before he withdraws more troops."

Asked how many political prisoners were in Cuban jails, he replied: "A little more than 1,000, maybe two or three thousand because of different counter-revolutionary causes."

Dr. Castro added: "But there were times that is, when the activity of the U.S. was more intensive against Cuba, we reached a point of having more than 15,000 prisoners. So, about

20 per cent of the prisoners must still be, or practically are now, in prison."

It was believed to be the first public comment by Dr. Castro on the number of political prisoners, in about a decade.

On the question of normal relations with the United States, Dr. Castro said he did not think it would come within the first four-year term of President Carter. "Maybe in Carter's second term, between 1980 and 1984," he said.

Dr. Castro was reluctant to discuss details of his personal life during the interview. When asked whether he was now formally married, he replied: "What is the importance of my being married or not? Who cares? These are totally my problems... they do not belong to international public opinion they belong to me."

"I can tell you the following: I'm a man who is totally free and who owns my own life. The rest is detail... that has nothing to do with the revolution or politics."

Dr. Castro said there were once more than 12,000 Cuban troops in Angola, but that Cuba had started a progressive withdrawal once the war ended.

He denied that Cubans ever trained troops to fight in Zaïre or that he sent military advisers to Ethiopia. "We sent diplomatic personnel to Ethiopia. All our personnel in Ethiopia are credited as diplomatic personnel. There are no military advisers in Ethiopia," he said.

When asked whether the Cuban diplomatic advisers had trained troops, the Cuban leader said: "We do not have military instructors in Ethiopia but we do not give up our right if the government asks it and it is in our power. I want to warn you about it, I have answered the truth, but the truth does not imply a commitment that we are not willing to send them."

Africa, U.S. will become socialist, Castro tells American T.V.

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World press meet calls for freedom of speech

OSLO, June 9 (R). — The International Press Institute (IPI) ended its Annual Assembly here yesterday with resolutions expressing grave concern at harassment of the press in many countries and calling on UNESCO to defend the freedom of speech.

Delegates at the three-day conference accused the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) of "repressive media policies."

The main resolution, adopted unanimously yesterday, called on IPI's 63 National Committees to urge their governments to ensure that UNESCO's re-drafted declaration on the mass media and other policy statements "adhere to UNESCO's own constitutional commitment to the free flow of information."